

Contaminant	EPA	ASTM ³	SM4	Other
Aluminum	² 200.7 ² 200.8 ² 200.9	..... ..... .....	3120B. 3113B. 3111D.	
Chloride	¹ 300.0	D4327–91	4110	
Color .....	.....	.....	4500–Cl–D. 2120B.	
Foaming Agents .....	.....	.....	5540C.	
Iron	² 200.7 ² 200.9	..... .....	3120B. 3111B	
Manganese	² 200.7 ² 200.8 ² 200.9	..... ..... .....	3113B. 3120B. 3111B.	
Odor .....	.....	.....	3113B.	
Silver	² 200.7 ² 200.8 ² 200.9	..... ..... .....	2150B. 3120B	I–3720–85 ⁵
Sulfate	¹ 300.0 ¹ 375.2	D4327–91	3111B. 3113B.	
TDS .....	.....	.....	4110.	
Zinc	² 200.7 ² 200.8	..... .....	4500–SO ₄ –F	
			4500–SO ₄ –C,D. 2540C.	
			3120B.	
			3111B.	

FOOTNOTES:

¹“Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples”, EPA–600/R–93–100, August 1993. Available at NTIS, PB94–121811.

²“Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples—Supplement I”, EPA–600/R–94–111, May 1994. Available at NTIS, PB94–184942.

³The procedures shall be done in accordance with the *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, 1994, Vols. 11.01 and 11.02, American Society for Testing and Materials. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR Part 51. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Copies may be inspected at EPA’s Drinking Water Docket, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC.

⁴The procedures shall be done in accordance with the 18th edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 1992, American Public Health Association. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR Part 51. Copies may be obtained from the American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Copies may be inspected at EPA’s Drinking Water Docket, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC.

⁵Available from Books and Open-File Reports Section, U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Center, Box 25425, Denver, CO 80225–0425.

[44 FR 42198, July 19, 1979, as amended at 53 FR 5147, Feb. 19, 1988; 56 FR 30281, July 1, 1991; 59 FR 62470, Dec. 5, 1994]

§ 143.5 Compliance with secondary maximum contaminant level and public notification for fluoride.

(a) Community water systems, as defined in 40 CFR 141.2(e)(i) of this title, that exceed the secondary maximum contaminant level for fluoride as determined by the last single sample taken in accordance with the requirements of § 141.23 of this title or any equivalent state law, but do not exceed the maximum contaminant level for fluoride as specified by § 141.62 of this title or any equivalent state law, shall provide the notice described in paragraph (b) of all billing units annually, all new billing units at the time service begins, and the state public health officer.

(b) The notice required by paragraph (a) shall contain the following lan-

guage including the language necessary to replace the superscripts:

PUBLIC NOTICE

Dear User,

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires that we send you this notice on the level of fluoride in your drinking water. The drinking water in your community has a fluoride concentration of ¹ milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Federal regulations require that fluoride, which occurs naturally in your water supply, not exceed a concentration of 4.0 mg/l in drinking water. This is an enforceable standard called a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), and it has been established to protect the public health. Exposure to drinking water levels above 4.0 mg/l for many years may result in some cases of crippling skeletal fluorosis, which is a serious bone disorder.

Federal law also requires that we notify you when monitoring indicates that the fluoride in your drinking water exceeds 2.0 mg/l.

This is intended to alert families about dental problems that might affect children under nine years of age. The fluoride concentration of your water exceeds this federal guideline.

Fluoride in children's drinking water at levels of approximately 1 mg/l reduces the number of dental cavities. However, some children exposed to levels of fluoride greater than about 2.0 mg/l may develop dental fluorosis. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate and severe forms, is a brown staining and/or pitting of the *permanent* teeth.

Because dental fluorosis occurs only when *developing* teeth (before they erupt from the gums) are exposed to elevated fluoride levels, households without children are not expected to be affected by this level of fluoride. Families with children under the age of nine are encouraged to seek other sources of drinking water for their children to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting.

Your water supplier can lower the concentration of fluoride in your water so that you will still receive the benefits of cavity prevention while the possibility of stained and pitted teeth is minimized. Removal of fluoride may increase your water costs. Treatment systems are also commercially available for home use. Information on such systems is available at the address given below. Low fluoride bottled drinking water that would meet all standards is also commercially available.

For further information, contact ² at your water system.

¹PWS shall insert the compliance result which triggered notification under this part.

²PWS shall insert the name, address, and telephone number of a contact person at the PWS.

(c) The effective date of this section is May 2, 1986.

[51 FR 11412, Apr. 2, 1986; 51 FR 24329, July 3, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 41550, Oct. 28, 1987]

PART 144—UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

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